Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NORTH LENOIR WATER CORPORATION

PWS ID# 04-54-025

May 4, 2026

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

If you have any questions about this report or any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Melvin Albritton at 252-527-8352 or on our website at: http://www.nlwater.com We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Wednesday night of each month at 6:00pm at our office located at 220 Academy Heights Rd. Kinston, N.C. 28504.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

North Lenoir Water Corporation (NLWC) routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. After extensive testing, the tables below show only the detected contaminates from the results of our monitoring requirements for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2025.** NLWC water sources include wells which draw water from the Black Creek and Upper Cape Fear Aquifers and the Neuse Regional Water and Sewer Authority (NRWASA), which is treated water supplied by the Neuse River (surface water) just outside of LaGrange, N.C. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. The sources of drinking water in both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum

production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

NLWC's service area is located within the Central Coastal Plain Capacity Use Area, (CCPUCA). This area has been providing very good quality, potable water from groundwater wells for many years. Regulations to restrict the withdrawal of ground water have been applied to this area by NCDENR, due to the withdrawal of the water being more rapid than the recharge back into the aquifers. This has resulted in a steady decline in water levels in our wells. Actual water withdrawal restrictions began in 2008. To ensure a sustainable water supply for the future, in this designated area, NRWASA was formed. NLWC is one of the founding members of this organization. NRWASA consists of a surface water treatment plant, located on the Neuse River in Lenoir County, and the distribution lines to serve NLWC and other members of the entity. NLWC began purchasing water from NRWASA, September 1, 2008. Since the water purchase from NRWASA began, the water levels in each of NLWC's supply wells recovered well and are maintaining good levels which will ensure protecting this natural resource for many years to come.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements to your water system that will benefit all of our customers. NLWC currently maintains approximately 420 miles of pipeline, 13 wells and 4 elevated storage tanks. The current storage capacity totals 3,500,000 gallons. NLWC serves approximately 6200 accounts, which is a population of about 15,500.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for NLWC was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

SWAP Results Summary

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well 2	Lower	Sept. 2022
Well 4A	Lower	Sept. 2022
Well 8	Lower	Sept. 2022
Well 9	Lower	Sept. 2022
Well 10	Lower	Sept. 2022
Well 11	Lower	Sept. 2022
Well 12	Lower	Sept. 2022
Well 13	Lower	Sept. 2022
Well 14	Lower	Sept. 2022
Well 15	Lower	Sept. 2022
Well 16	Lower	Sept. 2022
Well 17	Lower	Sept. 2022
Well 18	Lower	Sept. 2022
NRWASA	Higher	Sept. 2022

The complete SWAP Assessment report for North Lenoir Water Corporation may be viewed on the Web at: https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600 Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program-Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@deq.nc.gov Please indicate your system name, PWSID, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the systems' potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Contaminant Group List

(BA) Total Coliform Bacteria includes Fecal/*E.coli* bacteria. Testing for Fecal/*E.coli* bacteria is required if repeat samples confirm presence of total coliform.
(AS) Asbestos - includes testing for Chrysotile, Amphibole and Total Asbestos.
(TTHM) - Total Trihalomethanes - include Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Chlorodibromomethane.
(TOC) - Total Organic Carbon -· includes testing for Alkalinity, Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC), Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and Ultraviolet Absorption 254 (UV254). Source water samples must be tested for both TOC and Alkalinity. Treated water samples must be tested for TOC. Source water samples and treated water samples must be collected on the same day.
(HAA5)- Haloacetic Acids - include Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid.
(BB) Bromate/Bromide – includes testing for Bromate and/or Bromide.
(CD) Chlorine Dioxide/Chlorite – includes testing for Chlorine Dioxide and/or Chlorite.
(IC) Inorganic chemicals - includes Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Iron, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, pH, Selenium, Sodium, Sulfate, and Thallium.
(LC) Lead and copper are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for both lead and copper.
(NT) Nitrate/ (NI) Nitrite – includes testing for nitrate and/or nitrite.
(RA) Radionuclides - includes Gross Alpha, Radon, Uranium, Combined Radium, Radium 226, Radium 228, Gross Beta, Tritium, Strontium 89, Strontium 90, Iodine 131, and Cesium 134.
(SOC) – Synthetic Organic Chemicals/Pesticides - SOC's are commonly used in industrial and manufacturing processes. SOC's include 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 3-Hydroxycarbofuran**,** Alachlor, Aldicarb, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Aldrin, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Butachlor, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Dieldrin, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), Dicamba, Dinoseb, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide (EDB), Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methomyl, Metolachlor, Methoxychlor, Metribuzin, Oxamyl(vydate), PCBs, Propachlor, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene.
(VOC) - Volatile Organic Chemicals, - VOCs are commonly used in industrial and manufacturing processes. VOCs include p-Isopropyltoluene, Chloromethane, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Bromomethane, Chloroethane, Fluorotrichloromethane, Hexachlorobutadiene, Naphthalene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dibromomethane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropene, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, n-Butylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, Tert-Butylbenzene, Sec-Butylbenzene, Bromochloromethane, Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, Xylenes (Total), Dichloromethane, o-Chlorotoluene, p-Chlorotoluene, m-Dichlorobenzene, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, Vinyl Chloride, 1,1,-Dichloroethylene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, Trans-1,2,-Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Carbon Tetrachloride, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Trichloroethylene, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene, 1, 1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Chlorobenzene, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Bromobenzene, Isopropylbenzene, Styrene, and n-Propylbenzene

We have completed our Lead Service Line Inventory to identify service line materials on the homeowner's side of your meter throughout the water system and found NO lead service lines and NLWC has NO LEAD SERVICE LINES OR LEAD PIPE on our side of the meter in our water system. The current information available for this inventory is available upon request at our office. Electronic access to this information has not yet been set up.

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. North Lenoir Water Corporation is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Melvin Albritton North Lenoir Water Corporation at 252-527-8352**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population**.** The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. NLWC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In the table below you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not-Applicable (N/A) - Information not applicable/not required for that water system or for that rule.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Required Reporting Level (R.R.L.)

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2025.** The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

2025 NLWC Detected Contaminates

Note:(# average of test results) (* range from low to high)

Inorganic Water Characteristic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range Low/High	Secondary MCL
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	0.32	0.24 - 0.32	4
Iron (ppm)	2025	0.257	0.32 - 0.257	0.3
Manganese (ppm)	2025	0.0599	0.01 - 0.0599	0.05
Sodium (ppm)	2025	46.8	8.18 - 46.8	N/A
pH (units)	2025	7.2	6.1 - 7.2	6.5 to 8.5
Sulfates (ppm)	2025	16.3	ND – 15.1	250

The above Secondary Contaminants above, required by the NC Public Water Supply Section to be tested, are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic contaminants normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water**.**

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants June 2025

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	1.52	ND - 1.52	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	N/A				

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacidic Acids (five) (HAA5) 2025

Contaminant (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	N	37.600	2.400 - 37.600	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	N	40.300	1.870 - 40.300	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)		N/A		0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)		N/A		0.8	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary 2025

	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (RAA)	Range Low High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)		2.5	1.7 - 3.4	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)		2.8	1.1 - 3.8	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)		N /		800	800	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the AL	Range Low High	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	September 2024	.113	0 of 30	ND - .252	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	September 2024	ND	0 of 30	ND - 11	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please email us at http://www.nlwater.com

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Neuse Regional Water and Sewer Authority (NRWASA)
Water System ID# 60-54-001

Neuse Regional Water and Sewer Authority **2025 Detected Contaminants**				
Substances (Measuring Units)	**Highest Level Allowed [MCL]**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range Detected**	**Description and Origin of Substance**
Sodium (ppm) **3/11/25**	N/A	**22.4 Avg**	**N/A**	Naturally occurring mineral; also a byproduct of disinfection processes.
Fluoride (ppm) **3/11/25**	4.0	**0.8**	**N/A**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sulfate (ppm) **3/11/25**	250	**26.0 Avg**	**N/A**	Natural occurring mineral; also a byproduct of conventional water treatment.
Combined Radium (pCi/L	5	1.2	1.2	Natural occurring radioactive isotope; decays into radon gas, a known carcinogen.
Total Organic Carbon Raw (ppm)	TT*	**1.13**	**1.04 -1.63**	Organic matter naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon Treated (ppm)	Removal Ration RAA <1.0 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	**1.04**	**1.04 -1.68**	Organic matter naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU)	Less than 95% of samples are ≤ 0.3 NTU (Treatment Technique)	100 % of samples below 0.3	**0.16**	Measure of cloudiness in water; may be caused by inorganic soil particles or fragments of organic matter that can interfere with treatment. Soil runoff.
pH (units)	9.0	**7.8**	**7.8 – 7.9**	Measure of the acidity of water, with acidity decreasing with increasing pH value; pH scale ranges 0-14.
TT = Treatment Technique				

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.
If you have any questions concerning NRWASA, please call Harold Herring at 252-522-2567.

NRWASA Monitoring of PFAS Contaminants 2024

PFAS Contaminants Monitored by NRWASA (Promulgated)

Contaminant (acronym)	Range Low High (ppt)	EPA Proposed MCL
Perfluoro octanoic acid (PFOA)	3.3- 6.5	4 ppt
Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	6.7-12	4 ppt
Perfluoro nonanoic acid (PFNA)	.45 - .91	1.0 Hazard Index

Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2.8-6.2	1.0 Hazard Index
Perfluoro butane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	2.6-5.5	1.0 Hazard Index

PFAS Contaminants Monitored by NRWASA (Unregulated)

Contaminant (acronym)	Range Low High (ppt)
Perfluoro butanoic acid (PFBA)	4.5- 34
Perfluoro heptanoic acid (PFHpA)	1.6 - 3.1
Bis(trifluoro methyl sulfonyl)amine (TFSI)	ND – 2.0
Perfluoro hexanoic acid (PFHxA)	3.3- 6.3
Perfluoro octane sulfonamide (PFOSA)	ND - .82
Perfluoro pentane sulfonic acid (PFPeS)	.42 - .95
Perfluoro pentanoic acid (PFPeA)	3.2 - 7.7
Perfluoro propanoic acid (PFPrA)	34 - 90

As you can see by these tables, our system had no violations concerning tested contaminants. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

We at North Lenoir Water Corporation work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

This institution is an equal opportunity provider, and employer.
Please call our office if you have any questions, 252-527-8352 or visit our website at http://www.nlwater.com